Statement

Financial Assistance granted to Goa on the basis of specific proposals

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Scheme		
	Macro Management of Agriculture	Demonstration of New equipment	Outsourcing of training of farmers
2002-03	13.25	0.66	—
2003-04	10.00	7.20	—
2004-05	13.50	—	1.00
2005-06	42.70	—	0.50
2006-07	41.00	—	0.50

Requirement of additional land

†3214. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 lakh hectares of additional land would be required to meet the foodgrains and oilseed requirements of rapidly growing population;

(b) the total arable land made available for SEZs (Special Economic Zones), so far, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make available 50-lakh hectares of additional land for agriculture on priority basis and to make foodgrains productivity rate four per cent;

(d) whether foodgrains productivity growth rate would not go beyond 2.3 per cent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the minimum additional land that would be required to achieve 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) As per the Working Group Report of Planning Commission the demand-supply projections for foodgrains and oilseeds for the terminal year 2011-12, of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

(million tonnes)

Crop	Demand	Supply (Projected Production)
Foodgrains	234.26	223.72
Oilseeds	53.39	45.24

To meet the increasing demand of foodgrains and oilseeds due to increasing population apart from bringing fallow land under cultivation, targeting potential areas, increased use of hybrids, increasing seed replacement rates, use of modern agricultural practices, development of improved varieties, promoting inter cropping in case of pulses, improving quality seed production and encouraging seed treatment with fungicides have been undertaken and are being promoted.

Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soils (RAS), (iv) Watershed Development Projects for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), (v) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), (vi) Desert Development Programme (DDP), (vii) Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP), (viii) Watershed Development Fund (WDF) and (ix) Externally Aided Project (EAPs) for development of degraded lands including barren lands in the country. Parts of the land developed under above programmes are brought as additional area under cultivation apart from contributing towards the increased productive capacity of the degraded lands. So far 234 formal approvals for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) consisting approximately 34000 ha. of land have been granted. Out of this, approximately 17800 ha of land were already in the ownership/ possession of State Industrial Development Corporations. The State-wise

details of number of SEZs formally approved and the extent of the land are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) National Centre for Agriculture Economics and Policy Research of ICAR on demand and supply projections for the year 2011-12 and 2020-21 have indicated that the rate of growth of foodgrains at present is 0.7% and there is a need to increase it to 2.21% for meeting increasing requirement of foodgrains of the country. 4% growth rate depends on many factors e.g. investment in agriculture, terms of trade, fertilizers consumption, availability of quality seeds, rates of power supply, provision of irrigation, etc. The additional land developed from the Government of India programmes on watershed development will also contribute to achieving 4% growth rate.

Statement

State-wise details of number of SEZs formally approved and the extent of land

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of SEZs for formal approval granted	Area (in ha.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	44	9387.957
2	Chandigarh	2	87.490
3	Delhi	1	6.000
4	Goa	4	290.980
5	Gujarat	19	9337.250
6	Haryana	19	818.408
7	Jharkhand	1	36.000
8	Karnataka	27	1566.339
9	Kerala	10	569.651
10	Madhya Pradesh	4	71.250
11	Maharashtra	47	8130.800

1	2	3	4
12	Orissa	5	745.610
13	Pondicherry	1	346.000
14	Punjab	4	252.000
15	Rajasthan	3	89.230
16	Tamil Nadu	25	1300.571
17	Uttaranchal	3	468.200
18	Uttar Pradesh	8	133.830
19	West Bengal	7	170.260
	TOTAL:	234	33807.826

Conversion of barren land into fertile land

3215. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chemical manure has converted the fertile land into a barren land in the States;

(b) if so, the details of fertile land so affected during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to convert the barren land into fertile land for more agriculture produce; and

(d) the details of other steps being taken by Government to convert such barren land into fertile land again and making farmers aware about excessive use of chemical fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The average fertilizer consumption is about 104.50 kilogram per hectare which is much lower than even the neighbouring countries. This level of consumption is not likely to have any adverse effect on the fertility of soil. However, inadequate and imbalanced